POSTSCRIPT

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2732.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1782.

From Rivington's New-York Gazette, of the 23d inſtant, we have extracted the following Intelligence, brought by the Swallow Packet, in ſeven Weeks from Falmouth.

COPENHAGEN, July 27.

WEDNESDAY laſt the Ruſſian fleet of ten ſhips of the line and four frigates, under the command of Vice Admirals Tocnitchagoff and Kruſe, arrived in our road; and it ſeems that they will anchor here ſome days.

Geneva, July 14. Good order now begins to take place, and the moſt turbulent perſons, on ſeeing that the troops remain in the city, ſeem, at leaſt apparently, ſatisfied with the ſteps taken by the mediatorial powers for the re-eſtabliſhment of tranquility. It was in order to accompliſh this object, that the Count de Marmora, as well as the other two Generals, publiſhed a proclamation, addreſſed to all the French people ſettled in the domain of the Republic, to demean themſelves as peaceably as others, and to take no part, either in arms or in any other manner, on pain of death, if they are convicted of acting contrary to this ordinance. The foreign troops which entered the city, to the number of 17000 men, have evacuated it, except 1800.

LONDON, August 9.

Le Pegaſe, of 74 guns, prize to the Foudroyant, is put into commiſſion at Portſmouth, and the command of her given to Capt. George Berkley.

The Cabinet are ſaid to be at preſent ſo much divided, that very few of theſe confidential ſervants of the crown attend, and the whole of the government of the country is executed under the ſole direction of the Earl of Shelburne.

Our readers may reſt aſſured that Mr. Fitzherbert, the Britiſh Reſident at Bruſſels, has been appointed to ſucceed Mr. Grenville, as the pacific negociator at Paris. He left Bruſſels immediately on the appointment of Lord Temple to the Lord Lieutenancy, when Mr. Grenville was recalled; and ſeveral diſpatches have paſſed between him and the Miniſter ſince his reſidence in France. Mr. Potter, the King's meſſenger, was ſent with the laſt advices to him from this country on Monday laſt. The appointment of Sir Joſeph York to this employment has never been ſo repeatedly and poſitively aſſerted in the public papers. It is ſaid Lord Torrington is appointed locum tenens to Mr. Fitzherbert at Bruſſels, but that arrangment we underſtand is not yet finally adjuſted.

Extract of a letter from Stowmarket, Auguſt 5.

"At a numerous meeting of the county of Suffolk, held this day, it was unanimouſly agreed to build a 74 gun ſhip, as a preſent to government."

The man of war to be built at the expence of the county of Suffolk is to be built at Ipſwich, and will be called after the name of that port.

By the moſt authentic advices from Mr. Fitzherbert, our reſident at the court of Bruſſels, we learn that the French and Spaniards are determined to oppoſe our relief of Gibraltar; for which purpoſe orders have been ſent to all the Royal dock-yards to fit out every ſhip of force with the greateſt expedition, as well as their grand fleets. The rendezvous, where the two fleets are to unite, is off Cadiz; the time appointed is about the 18th of this month, altho' it is generally believed they will be later.

Auguſt 17. Intelligence has been received at the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Townſhend's office, that Gen. Meadows, with the troops under his command, and that part of the fleet lately commanded by Commodore Johnſon, which was deſtined for India, arrived at Bombay the 6th of January; that a ceſſation of hoſtilities had taken place between the Eaſt-India Company's troops and the Marattas, in conſequence of which the Governor and Council detached two battalions of Seapoys to the relief of Tellicheray, which had for a long time been beſieged by Hyder Ally; that with the aid of this reinforcement, Major Abington had made a ſally from the fort, in which he completely routed the enemy, killed about 500 men, and took 1200 priſoners, among whom was their leader, Serdar Cawn, a brother in law of Hyder Ally, with 50 pieces of cannon, 60 elephants, many horſes, a large quantity of ammunition and grain, and treaſure to the amount of three lacks of rupees.

After the ſally, Major Abington followed Serdar Cawn, who retreated with a choice body of his troops into a ſmall fort, ſurrounded, and took him and his whole party priſoners, with a quantity of grain, and three lacks of rupees in ſpecie. Major Abington afterwards proceeded againſt Mahie, which had been ſtrongly fortified and garriſoned by Hyder, and made himſelf maſter of it upon the firſt ſummons.

Auguſt 18. The French fleet is returned to Breſt; the Spaniſh ſhips are very ſickly; they ſpeak of near 2000 men ſent on ſhore to the hoſpitals. This will much delay their ſailing again.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Auguſt 19.

"We have now at Spithead 26 ſail of the line, and at St. Helen's two, and in the harbour nine, making in the whole 37 ſail of the line; when the ſhips from the river, &c. join, we reckon we ſhall have 38 of the line, excluſive of eight for the North Seas."

The rental of England and Wales amounts to 24,000,000 l. one ſhilling in the pound on which is 1,200,000 l. a ſum that would build one hundred and twenty 74 gun ſhips, or in other words, more than double the navy of England. This ſhews the immenſe reſources which are ſtill in the power of this country, provided the patriotiſm of the people is really put on its mettle, by a Miniſtry in whom they can have confidence.

In the year 1775, Lord Shelburne ſolemnly delivered it in Parliament as his firm creed, that "the cord of America once broken, *there was an end of all the funds*. The ſcheme of *ſeparating* from America, and letting trade take its own courſe, was "a *wild* and *dangerous* doctrine. Ingenious *ſpeculations*, touching the utility of cuſtom-houſes and regulations of trade, had "better be left to our rivals. Our buſineſs was to adhere to the "practical rules which time and experience had eſtabliſhed. We "were not in a ſtate to make experiments. *The trade of America* "*is mortgaged to our ſtock-brokers*. It would be *diſhoneſt* to touch "it." His Lordſhip added, "Miniſters ought to know this, "and *tremble* at whatever hazarded the *loſs* of our American "commerce." On this open declaration of his Lordſhip, that great pillar of Britiſh grandeur, the body of ſtock-holders, may reſt ſatisfied that nothing leſs than ſad neceſſity, and the imminent peril of a ſinking ſtate, can, during his Lordſhip's adminiſtration, cauſe their property to be flung overboard to appeaſe the ſtorm. And ſhould any future miniſter dare raſhly to adviſe the meaſure, it is not empty declamation, it is not the ſilly ſophiſtry with which demagogues are wont to cram a gaping multitude, that would ſave his head. The moſt conſiderable, the moſt powerful part of this country think at this day, as Lord Shelburne did in 1775.

Eaſt-India Houſe, June 23*d*, 1782.

The following intelligence has been received at this Houſe from William Hornby, Eſq; Governor of Bombay, in a letter from that gentleman, dated April 5, 1782.

That Callicut was taken by Major Abington on the 13th of February: That the French fleet, conſiſting of 10 ſail of the line, one 50, nine frigates and ſloops, and eight tranſports, anchored off Pullicat the 7th of February, ſtayed there two or three days, dropped down in ſight of the ſhips in Madras road, and then anchored again; That Sir Edward Hughes, with ſix line of battle ſhips, a fire ſhip, and two Dutch prizes, returned into that road the 8th of February from Trincomally, and was joined on the 11th or 12th by the Monmouth, Hero and Iſis, together with the Manilla tranſport, when Sir Edward took an opportunity in the night to get between the French men of war and their tranſports, took two of the latter, the reſt diſperſed; one ran to Negapatam, and was taken by the Company's ſhip Chatham.

That his Majeſty's ſhip the Hannibal was captured by the French fleet on the 17th or 18th of January, off the North end of Sumatra,

That on the 16th of February, a detachment under the command of Colonel Braithwaite was attacked by Tippo Saib on the banks of the Collaroon, with 5500 horſe, 5000 Seapoys, and 25 guns; that the engagement laſted from eight in the morning till ſun-ſet. That Colonel Braithwaite's detachment was harraſſed the whole of the next day, and on the 18th was obliged to ſurrender, being reduced thereto from the fatigues and loſs he had ſuſtained, every officer but one being wounded. His ſtrength was 1500 Seapoys, a company of foreign infantry, a train of native artillery, with 82 guns and 170 horſe.

That no authentic news from our fleet had been received at Madraſs ſince the 16th of February; but reports from the Southward ſay, that the French fleet, conſiſting of 22 ſail large and ſmall, anchored in Pondicherry-Road on the 19th of February.

Naval Engagement in India.

An account has juſt been received by government, of an engagement between Admiral Hughes and M. d'Orves, in the Eaſt-Indies. The following are given in a letter from Conſtantinople, written by a gentleman in a public character.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, July 4.

"An over-land meſſenger is arrived here from India, by the way of Baſſora, by whom we learn, that there has been an action between the Engliſh and French fleets off the coaſt of Coromandel, the circumſtances of which are related nearly as follows:

"In the middle of March the French fleet having been nearly ſix weeks blocked up at Pondicherry by Admiral Hughes, a very briſk wind at S. E. obliged that officer to quit his ſtation; but the weather clearing up in two days, on his return to the coaſt, he fell in with the French ſquadron under Monſieur d'Orves, conſiſting of 11 ſail of the line. Admiral Hughes had only 9. The two ſquadrons began to engage about noon, and continued ſo to do till five in the afternoon, when the rear of the French gave way; they cloſed however again, and engaged an hour longer, when both ſquadrons being at a diſtance and in too diſabled a ſtate to renew the attack, the French bore away for Pondicherry, and the Engliſh, it is ſaid, to Madras. There was no loſs of ſhipping on either ſide; but the ſlaughter among the crews, particularly the French, who had ſoldiers on board, was very great.

"Monſieur d'Orves is ſaid to have ſent an expreſs home, in which he boaſts of having had the beſt of the day, if a good mauling and a retreat can be ſo called. One of his ſhips, a 64, the Vengeur, is deſcribed as a lieve. She was engaged by a ſhip of her own rate; both fought deſperately. Such an action was hardly ever fought before in the Indian ſeas, all the ſhips ſupported each other ſo firmly.

"The French have no place to repair at but the Mauritius, which is at ſuch a diſtance, and a dangerous navigation for crippled ſhips. They daily expect reinforcements, and the Engliſh were under the ſame hopes."

It is ſaid, that a negociation for a treaty, offenſive and defenſive with Ruſſia, is now and has been on the tapis ever ſince Lord Shelburne became Premier. It was propoſed on our part that Ruſſia ſhould receive a ſubſidy of 1,100,000 l. from England, and that for this ſhe ſhould engage to furniſh us with 20 ſail of the line completely manned; the Court of London pledged itſelf to undertake an expedition againſt Minorca, which, when conquered, ſhould be given up to Ruſſia to hold as a fief of the crown of England.

On Wedneſday night, or early in the morning of yeſterday, one of the moſt ſingular attempts was made to obtain the ſecret tranſactions of our Privy Council ever recorded in the hiſtory of Britain. An extraordinary council being held on Wedneſday relative to American affairs, the papers were arranged in proper order by the official clerks, after the members had left the chamber; but on its being opened yeſterday, the whole appeared a perfect chaos, ſome perſon having, during the night, found admiſſion, and, as it is ſuppoſed, with an intent to inſpect or carry off the minutes of the day. Lord Camden, however, having carried them home, the ſcheme was happily defeated; and it is to be hoped that ſuch effectual means will be taken in future, as to prevent a like attempt from being carried into execution.

The combined fleet will not be able to put to ſea again early enough to give us any farther annoyance this year in the Channel; for ſhould they be worſted there, they muſt be obliged to ſteer north-about for their own ports, to refit, and their ſhipping (particularly thoſe of Spain) are not in a condition to reſiſt the boiſterous navigation of the North Seas, in the winter ſeaſon.

The letters from Holland, Germany, and France, by the laſt foreign mails, ſpeak with confidence of an approaching Congreſs, for the purpoſe of bringing about a general peace; ſome letters even go ſo far as to ſay, that the Ambaſſadors from ſome of the belligerent powers are already named.

A private letter from the Hague, by the way of Oſtend, ſays, "According to the beſt accounts from Berlin, the King of Pruſſia, in conjunction with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, intends to ſend ſuch a force to the relief of Great-Britain, as will enable his Britannick Majeſty to ſtand againſt all the force his enemies can bring againſt him, which has induced the ſeveral powers at war to agree to the entering into a negociation for a peace with England."

By advices from Breſt, as late as the 9th of Auguſt, it does not appear, that the combined fleet were then in that port; it is therefore beyond a doubt that they returned again to Cadiz, in order to water and victual. When Lord Howe went to the weſtward of the enemy, the Spaniſh Admiral, who was chief in command, imagined he was going to make a detachment for the relief of Gibraltar, and ſo declined going into Breſt to water, notwithſtanding every preparation was made by the French for that purpoſe.

Auguſt 24. Lord Shelburne is making a thorough reformation in every department of the Treaſury. We are informed that the whole of the ſavings in the arrangement will amount to between 70 and 80,000 l. a year, without injuring any one clerk in office, or in any reſpect crowding the buſineſs.

A letter from Copenhagen ſays, that a fleet of men of war is ordered to be fitted out as ſoon as poſſible, in order, as it is ſaid, to protect their Eaſt-India ſhips againſt the piratical veſſels which ſwarm in that part of the world at this time, and to retaliate upon the Dutch for ſome inſults which have been offered to the Daniſh India ſhips; which it is thought will cauſe a rupture between the Danes and Dutch, as a memorial has been delivered by the Daniſh Ambaſſador at the Hague to their High Mightineſſes, complaining of ſome ill treatment of the Governor at the Cape to their ſhips, to which the States have not thought proper to give a ſatisfactory anſwer.

Monday laſt the Portugueſe Ambaſſador, attended by Lord Grantham, had an audience of his Majeſty at Windſor, to make a formal notification of the Queen of Portugal having acceded to the neutral treaty.

Forty-two tranſports and ſtore ſhips are going out to Gibraltar with the fleet, excluſive of other veſſels taken upon freight for the paſſage out, four of which are fitted up to be employed as gun-boats, after the delivery of their cargoes.

The Queen is now big of her 15th child, 13 of which are living.

This day's Portſmouth letters mention the arrival of the Princeſs Royal, Capt. Faulkner, of 98 guns, to join the fleet at Spithead; another large ſhip was in ſight from the Downs, expected to be the Bienheim, of 90 guns, another three decker. Lord Howe has now under his command 34 ſail of the line, which are ready for ſea, and only wait for final orders, which they expect to arrive by Sunday next.

As many of the French men of war which were in the late action muſt be obliged to return to Europe towards the end of the year, it is imagined no reinforcements will be ſent from England while the ſuperiority remains in ſo decided a ſtate already.

Advice is received from Cadiz, by the way of France, that two Spaniſh men of war, of 74 guns each, were ſet on fire by lightning, as they lay in the harbour of Alicant, and were burnt down to the water's edge; and ten men endeavouring to extinguiſh the fire periſhed.

Comte de Graſſe, now in England, is the firſt Commander in Chief of a French army or fleet who has been priſoner in England ſince the reign of Queen Anne, when Marechal Tallard was taken by the Duke of Marlborough, and confined to the towns and environs of Nottingham. Marechal de Belleiſle, indeed, and his brother, the Chevalier, were priſoners with us the war before laſt, and were confined in Windſor Terr, but they were not in command when taken; they were merely as paſſengers travelling through Hanover, on their way, indeed, to take a command, when they were ſtopt and ſent priſoners to England.

NEW-YORK, October 23.

Further Particulars by the Packet.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Auguſt 7.

"Since my laſt wrote in July a ſecond change in the adminiſtration of this country has taken place; a change which promiſes to be fortunate for both Great-Britain and America. For had the laſt continued, I have reaſon to believe the abſolute and unconditional independence of America would have taken place. It had been debated in the cabinet, and I hear a majority was for it; but Lord Shelburne, who is truly a great man, of ſuperior addreſs and real abilities, found the means to poſtpone it, until Providence was pleaſed in his mercy to the two countries to take the Marquis out of this life. The death of this one man I verily believe has ſaved America. He was the head of the party for this wretched and ruinous meaſure, and, aided by Meſſrs. Fox and Burke, with his other friends, would have carried it thro', notwithſtanding all that the King and Lord Shelburne could have done. However on his demiſe ſuch meaſures have been taken as to form a cabinet of a different complexion, one, which I have reaſon to believe will never accede to the independence of America but in the greateſt extremity.

Immediately on the Marquis's death, the King reſumed his loſt power, and without calling a council, appointed Lord Shelburne to ſucceed him: This gave great umbrage to Mr. Fox and his friends, who immediately reſigned. Mr. Burke and Lord John Cavendiſh followed, and left Lord Shelburne the opportunity to fill up their places with his own friends. Much pains are taken, as I am told, to prevail on the Dukes of Richmond and Portland, and General Conway, the men of moſt weight and influence, next to the Marquis in their party, but without ſucceſs: They wiſely preferred the continuance in thir poſts than follow the wild chace of a Fox; and of courſe to draw with the Premier. I am told they are grown very cool and indifferent in reſpect to American Independence. The cabinet now conſiſts of Lord Shelburne, Mr. Pitt,

Chancellor of the Exchequer, the two Secretaries, viz. Lord Grantham and Mr. Thomas Townshend, the Lord Chancellor Thurlow; and, where the Navy and Army are concerned, the persons at their heads are summoned. Lord Shelburne and the Lord Chancellor, I imagine, will govern; they are both men of the first abilities and determined spirits, and I trust will steadily pursue those measures which will bring about, in the end, an honourable peace. The late insolent conduct of the Congress, in refusing to treat with Great-Britain, and in the throwing themselves entirely into the arms of France, has had a good effect, both with our rulers and the nation in general. They see the delusion they have been under, in hoping to withdraw the Congress from the interest of France; and that there cannot be even a commercial connexion between Great-Britain and America, unless France shall admit of it, and then only on terms to be dictated by her. This I think has roused them.---We hear no talk among the people of the Independence lately in so many mouths; but on the contrary there is a manifest *resentment* rising up, and a strong desire taking place, *that the war should be carried on with vigour.*

From the Morning Post, dated August 27, 1782.

The Printer received the following letter from Oxford by the General Post

For the MORNING POST.

The following Extract of a letter from the Hague, transmitted to me by a friend, bears with it evident marks of authenticity; as it concerns the public in general, I must request a speedy insertion. X. W.

Hague, August 17.

"NOW I have settled family affairs, I can only give you joy for your late successes; the silence of the Amsterdammers and Rotterdammers give weight to the account. Admiral Hughes, after all that has been said concerning his death and defeat in the East-Indies, appears now to have gained uncommon advantages over the Hollanders and Monsieur Suffrein, in that quarter.

"After the indecisive action of the 20th of March, he again met them combined, when a compleat victory was gained by a great and uncommon manœuvre. Observing the inattention of the Dutch to the French signals, and that the Dutch Commodore bore off to windward, to intercept the English India ships, he made a signal for the ships to luff up to the French, and engage close. This was accomplished by the alacrity and abilities of Commodore King, who led the division on that day. The Dutch were now effectually disconcerted, and to add to their distress, the Van Leyden, of 70 guns, and 650 men, on board of which was the Dutch Commodore, blew up, by some unknown accident, along-side the Royal Admiral East Indiaman, and that ship was effectually destroyed.

"Admiral Hughes still pursued his advantage till the French gave way; it being near dark, the gallant Admiral contented himself with calling in his fleet and their prizes; which are as follow:

"English Loss, 220 killed—wounded 460.

List of Ships taken.

L'Orient,	- -	74
L'Annibal,	-	74
Le Vengeur,	-	74
Van Leyden,	-	70 destroyed.

"The only loss on the English side was the Royal Admiral, the men saved."

Extract of a letter dated London, August 6.

"Lord Shelburne, who is now the Premier, sees the necessity of recovering the Colonies, in as strong a light as any of us I am glad to hear so insolent and surly a reception has been given by the Congress and its abettors, to the overtures made by Government for a friendly accommodation; if they had been disposed to treat, we might possibly have been wheedled out of every thing that was worth preserving; but now they have convinced the nation that we must *fight* or be *ruined*, since they have thrown themselves into the arms of France.

"You must have heard long since of the changes which took place in consequence of Lord Rockingham's death. Lord Shelburne is supported by a majority of the Cabinet; he is resolved that the prerogative of the Crown shall not be diminished, and that the Colonies shall not be lost; in order to the latter, he is forming proper plans. His Lordship wishes for peace, but thinks we are not reduced to such a state as to justify our suing for it on disgraceful terms. Our Negociators are called home, and the war is to be prosecuted with vigour."

Many of the principal counties in England have opened subscriptions, each to present to his Majesty a ship of the line; Suffolk and Wiltshire each one of 74, and Norfolk one of 100 guns---Sussex to build, man, rig, arm, and send to sea a ship of war, tho' of inferior force to the above mentioned Admiral Howe is gone to command in the North Sea, he has eight line of battle ships to bring home our Baltic fleet. The utmost diligence is using to send Lord Howe's fleet, consisting of 40 sail, viz. 3 of 100 guns, 6 of 90, 4 of 80, 14 of 74, 8 of 64, 2 of 60, 1 of 58, and 2 of 50, to relieve Gibraltar. A cartel is established, to pass between Dover and Calais the first of every month, wind and weather permitting, for the exchange of French and English prisoners. The house of Mayne, Graham, and Co. eminent bankers in Jermyn-street, has failed for two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. The King has created Admiral Geary a Baronet. The Premier's Council in East-India affairs are Ld. Ashburton, Mr. Lawrence Sullivan, and Sir R. Pawke. A very formidable party is raised against Admiral de Grasse in Paris; the King and a few leaders of the cabinet are friendly, but the people's minds are influenced to a violent degree against him. The trial of Monsr. Bougainville, on a charge from Admiral de Grasse, for neglect of duty, as a flag officer, in the action of the 12th of April, was to come on at the return of the combined fleets, about the 1st of September; the Comte de Grasse's was immediately to succeed it. Mr. Fitzherbert, the British Minister at Brussels, set out for Paris on the 31st of July, to resume and pursue the propositions begun by Mr. Grenville, relative to a peace. Ministry are in possession of authentic advices, that General Elliot will be able to hold out until the 30th of October, by which time that important fortress, it is said, may be relieved, and perhaps a blow struck, that would give a turn to the present posture of affairs. Seventeen sail of Russian men of war are said lately to be arrived at Copenhagen, which occasions some speculation; it appearing as Great-Britain would at last have some support, in consequence of an alliance with, at least, *one* powerful maritime State, Lord Shelburne is daily strengthening his administration, by enlisting all of the North party, who are ready to join his standard; and it seems, as if the most powerful parliamentarians were both ready and willing to unite in his support. The 36th, 67th and two Highland regiments are ordered to march to Cork, there to embark in transports for England agreeably to the resolution of parliament to empower his Majesty to withdraw 5000 troops from that establishment to do duty in England; the 5th and 8th dragoons are also expected to be withdrawn. Lord Effingham on the 26th of August set out for Portsmouth to embark on board the grand fleet for the relief of Gibraltar. Through the arguments of the Prince of Orange, the Dutch have ordered their Ambassador at Paris to forward the entering into a negociation for peace with England. The Abbe Reynal instead of being killed by the news-writers, is with Prince Henry of Prussia, and in good health.

August 27. It is said that no orders or dispatches whatever, have been sent from the Secretaries of State from this country for abandoning Charlestown, nor is any such design entertained by government; the present plan consists in an intention to defend the remaining possessions we have in America until the next winter, when the American papers, correspondence, &c. will be laid before Parliament, and the sense of the Houses taken upon the grand questions of Dependence or Independence.

The friends of government in America may depend on the following, brought by the Swallow Packet, to be founded in truth; it is derived from good authority.---His Majesty has declared to the Right Honorable the Earl of Shelburne, that his Lordship is the prime and sole Minister of the British nation, and the utmost confidence reposed in his integrity and abilities; and respecting the absolute and unlimited Independence of America, it never should be acceded to whilst his Majesty held the Sceptre.

Letters from very respectable hands assure us, that the Czarina of Russia has actually concluded a treaty offensive and defensive with Great-Britain; the former to assist us with 20 line of battle ships.

On the 28th of August, two expresses arrived at the East-India House, over land; these dispatches bring a confirmation of the action between Sir Edward Hughes and Monsr. Suffrein; the English fleet consisted of nine sail, the French of eleven: It appears that the action was very bloody, and lasted for several hours, when the enemy at last were obliged to sheer off in a very tattered condition. We are informed that Captain Reynolds, and Captain Stephens, fell in the action, and that it happened on the 13th of February. The Magnanime and Sultan, men of war had not then joined him, but were expected hourly. Sir Edward Hughes, after the action, captured a French transport, by which he learnt that Monsr. Suffrein had lost his first Captain, and that the fleet would be obliged to go to the Mauritius to refit.

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THE

FAITHFUL MODERN LOVERS;

As DELINEATED by themselves, in their original LETTERS. Published by COURTNEY MELMOTH, Author of the PUPIL OF PLEASURE, &c. &c.

Ah pass not yet. If thou didst ever know
The tendrest touches of impassion'd woe!
Pass not: If truth, and fortitude, and love,
Can stay thy footsteps, or thy spirit move!

MONUMENT OF EMMA.

Bell's Book-store in Third-street, September 20, 1782.

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Note---A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER, according to his abilities and diligence, will meet with encouragement at Bell's Printing-Office. ¶

Chester, October 7, 1782.

BY Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on the 7th day of November next, about twelve o'clock, a MESSUAGE, PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, containing abou. 65 acres, more or less, situate in East Marlborough township, Chester county; bounded by lands of ----------; late the property of Silas Harry, but seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Chester, October 7, 1782.

BY Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on the 5th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, a MESSUAGE, PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, containing about 100 acres, more or less, situate in Birmingham township, Chester county; bounded by lands of James Hannum, Benjamin Ring and others; late the property of Thomas Hannum, but seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Chester, October 7, 1782.

BY Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on the 8th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, a valuable PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, containing 300 acres, together with a grist-mill and saw-mill thereon, situate in West Marlborough township, Chester county; bounded by lands of Caleb Phipps, Nathan Hayes and others; late the property of William Davis, but seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Chester, October 7, 1782.

BY Virtue of a writ, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, the 4th day of November next, about 12 o'clock, a valuable PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, containing about 363 acres, situate in East Bradford township, on which is a good stone dwelling-house, with four rooms on a floor, a good frame barn, stables and hay-house, likewise several log tenements, suitable for tradesmen, about 30 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made, nearly one half thereof is good timber land, capable of great improvements, and may be divided into two commodious farms, adjoining the lands of Thomas Darlington, William Jefferies and others, near Brandywine creek; late the estate of Jonathan Strode; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Chester, October 7, 1782.

BY Virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, the 6th day of November next, about 12 o'clock, a certain MESSUAGE, PLANTATION and two TRACTS of LAND thereto belonging, situate in Thornbury township, one of which contains about 57 acres, and the other about 100 acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances; bounded by lands of William Jones, Jesse Greaves and John Woodward; late the estate of Isaac Davis, deceased; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

AMOS WICKERSHAM,

In Arch-street, next door below the corner of Second-street, has for SALE,

OLD Madeira, Lisbon and Port Wine,
Jamaica Spirits,
West-India Rum,
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Loaf Sugar,
Boxes and barrels of Sugar,
Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
Green Coffee,
Ginger, Pepper, Allspice and Indigo.

A few boxes 8 by 10 WINDOW GLASS. f

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER. 1782. THE NUMB. 2733.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1782.

From Rivington's Royal Gazette, of the 19th instant, we have extracted the following Intelligence, brought to New-York by the ship Nancy, Capt. Woodward, in 40 days from Corke, viz.

MADRID, (Spain) Auguſt 2.

THE Count d'Artois has been proclaimed Generaliſſimo of the ſiege of Gibraltar; the Spaniards demand the honor of guarding the houſe where the Generaliſſimo is to lodge, and the French aſpire to the ſame privilege. We wait the King's reſolution on this head.

Two veſſels have entered Gibraltar, where they have landed proviſions, and 150 Corſicans. By theſe veſſels General Elliot learnt the news of Sir George Rodney's victory. In joy for this ſucceſs, four vollies were fired upon the batteries of the Spaniſh camp, from all the artillery of the place, which killed us one man, and grievouſly wounded two others.

Paris, Auguſt 11, Mr. Fitzherbert was but a ſhort time with the Count de Vergennes, at the firſt audience he had. It is aſſured that the equipages of Sir Joſeph York had been landed at Calais, and that he will appear at our Court as Ambaſſador and Miniſter Plenipotentiary.

Auguſt 13. Mr. Fitzherbert, in his ſecond interview with M. de Vergennes, having expreſſed the deſire of his Court, to treat of peace in Congreſs, formed by the Plenipotentiaries of the belligerent powers; anſwer was made, that we were ready to forward every method that ſhould be propoſed of accelerating a peace, and that the holding of a Congreſs would not be refuſed; but that previous thereto the independence of the United States muſt be formally acknowledged, that they might ſend to the Aſſembly Plenipotentiaries to ſupport their intereſts.

We have received no news of the combined fleets ſince the 2d of this month, when it was off Belleiſle. It is ſuppoſed that the S. W. wind, which blew with the greateſt violence, on the 6th, 7th and 8th, has forced it to anchor in the Iſle of Aix.

Auguſt 15. Count d'Eſtaing was in conference a few days ſince with the King and the Marquis de Caſtries. It is thought he will be placed at the head of an important enterprize, after the ſiege of Gibraltar; and that Meſſrs. de la Motte Piquet and Barras will be given him as colleagues.

Amſterdam, Auguſt 17. Yeſterday returned to the Texel 15 of our men of war, under Vice-Admiral Hartſinck. Theſe veſſels were part of the ſquadron which ſailed from the Texel on the 7th of July to cruize in the North.

LONDON, *Auguſt 24.*

Since there no longer remains a doubt as to the exiſtence of a formidable inſurrection in Spaniſh America, it may be expected that Portugal will interfere on our behalf in the preſent war; for Spain will have too many engagements to be able any longer to over-awe that kingdom.

The grandeur, pomp, pride, and riches of Spain, are now ſwiftly verging to decay. The torrent of wealth, which for ſo many years had invariably directed its courſe to the Spaniſh ſhore, will now diverge into ten thouſand critical channels.

It is ſaid his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales propoſes to make a tour throughout the kingdom of Ireland, previous to his ſetting off for the Continent in May next.

The Comte de Graſſe arrived on the 4th of Auguſt at Calais, on the 5th he was at Boulogne, where he received a letter from the Miniſtry, in the King's name, enjoining him to repair to Breſt, and wait the holding of a Court of Enquiry..

It is confirmed that the French are going to attempt an expedition againſt Newfoundland, and for that purpoſe have detached the Scepre and Northumberland of 74 guns, under the command of the Chevalier de Retz.

NEW-YORK ('tis NOW ſaid) is NOT to be evacuated, as has been reported, that port is to be maintained while the American war laſts, and will be the center of the Britiſh command on that continent, Charleſtown is expected to be left about Chriſtmas, unleſs the complexion of affairs ſhould alter very materially, which the French, receiving a blow in America as they did on the 12th of April in the Weſt-Indies, would moſt certainly accompliſh.

Sixty thouſand Spaniards are annually employed in the ſiege of Gibraltar, whoſe arms would have been turned againſt Great-Britain in ſome other quarter of the globe.

By letters from Cork we are informed, that Earl Temple was arrived at Dublin with his Secretary the Hon. Mr. Grenville, his Lordſhip's brother, and the late Envoy appointed to treat at Paris of a general peace, in which charge he is ſucceeded by Mr. Fitzherbert at Bruſſels, from whence no proſpect of accommodation is afforded; the French (dictates to Spain and the Congreſs, not yet reduced to bankruptcy as in the year 1762, nor even now effectually drubbed on the ocean) mean ſtill to continue the trade of war, at the expence of their allies, and in deſpite of every ſentiment of humanity.

Eleven thouſand ſeamen have lately been ſent from Ireland to England, in part of the twenty thouſand voted by the parliament of the ſiſter nation, and it is added, aſſurances have been given, that if more ſhould be deſired by the Britiſh government, they will be moſt cheerfully ſupplied.

The Carribbee Iſland fleet, under the convoy of the Robuſt, of 74 guns, Captain Coſby, commander, conſiſting of 150 ſail, were ſafe arrived in England, a ſingle veſſel only excepted.

Lord Howe was only waiting for a fair wind to proceed to the relief of Gibraltar; ſome blowing weather had prevented the tranſports from receiving proviſions for the garriſon.

From every letter and newſpaper procured by the Cork veſſel, we perceive no approach of a peace: And as to the independence of America, that object is left to the diſcuſſion and final deciſion of the Britiſh parliament.

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, Auguſt 25.

"A Lieutenant in the navy from Rio de Janeira, a paſſenger in the Hampden, from Liſbon, has favoured me with the incloſed copies; and in confirmation of the truth of the inſurrection in South-America, ſays, that a Vicar General and ſome ſoldiers had made their eſcape out of the country, and arrived at Rio in June laſt, the day before he left that place.

Amovidades, Sao, December 28, 1781.

"Que de Pupa Mar Inga has aſſaulted the Spaniards with great force, along with his couſin Pup Aguito as General, making great hoſtilities.

"He has taken the town of Da Fuz, where the ſilver from the mines were carried. The Governor took flight from this force, and is now in this river. All the parties paſſed here, without pardoning the innocent, unleſs they ſurrendered; and they defeated 400 ſoldiers who came from Buenes Ayres to give ſuccour. This town was blocked up four months and odd days. and the inhabitants ſupported themſelves upon rats, horſes and dogs.

"The commerce of the mines is at a ſtand, and it is ſuppoſed no more ſilver will come from Spaniſh America."

Extract of a letter from the Archbiſhop of Lima, to the Surgeon General at Rio de Janeiro, dated Lima, Jan. 31, 1782.

"At the beginning we imagined that this rebellion would be light, and eaſily extinguiſhed, but in ſpight of all our ſtrongeſt efforts, it not only exiſts, but continues to increaſe in ſuch a manner, that hiſtory cannot produce an example.

"The enthuſiaſt Tupac Amara was to appearance the firſt and principal mover of the rebellion, and though we ſurpriſed and beat him at the battle of Tinta, yet the ſon of that rebel, and his brother Diego Tupac Amaru, have ſucceeded him, if it is poſſible they ſurpaſs him in the moſt dreadful barbarity and cruelty. All the provinces between Cuſco and Chuquiſaco are the ſad witneſſes of their horrible devaſtations; the moſt important ſettlements, ſuch as Lampo Oviro, Le Cruſero, Chacuito, and others, were plundered and burnt, Cayllom twice plundered, afterwards deſtroyed, the Vicar and Clergy murdered. The madneſs of theſe Americans is carried much farther than it is poſſible to be imagined; long pikes that they have, they thruſt into the bodies of their priſoners and expoſe them in that manner with the moſt brutal cruelty until they expire; and if I were to proceed to deſcribe to you their irreligious horror in deſtroying the Churches and Clergy, and even the women and children tortured with brutality, I ſhould feel too much to ſucceed in the attempt. Oh, Almighty God when ſhall our calamities have an end, from the miſeries of their cruelty!

"The gold and gold-duſt, with the mines of ſilver, too numerous to be named, are loſt from Peru. Guc la Sunne, is ſadly changed in the ſpace of eight months; and the terrible conſequences are, that we have no vigour left in our government at all to protect us; whole provinces are deſerted, fields lie uncultivated, and every ſort of animal we had to ſupport us are deſtroyed, all the miners and other labourers murdered, and all trade and commerce totally ruined,--- more than 50,000 inhabitants of all ages and ſexes have been butchered, and at this time our cruel enemies have a numerous army in our ſight, three times larger than ours, and better paid and diſciplined;---This is the actual and miſerable ſtate of the kingdom of Peru, and its neighbouring provinces."

Yeſterday morning his Royal Highneſs Prince Alfred, the laſt born ſon of their Majeſties, died of a conſumption, aged one year and eleven months.

The Dutch Fort at Creve Cour, on the coaſt of Africa, was, on the 17th of April laſt, attacked by 270 troops, and taken, the garriſon loſt 300 men in the aſſault; the beſiegers burnt the town which the enemy had evacuated.

Extract of a letter from Torbay, Auguſt 16.

"Lord Howe's fleet lay here nine days, and took in their full ſtock of water from the New Works, which are now very compleat. During this ſervice two Captains were on duty from four o'clock in the morning till ten at night, when they were relieved by two Lieutenants, and by the great vigilance and attention ſhewn on this occaſion, the whole buſineſs was conducted with uncommon regularity and expedition."

NEW-YORK, *October 19.*

On Sunday the 6th inſtant, ſailed from hence for the province of Nova-Scotia, under a ſtrong convoy, a fleet of tranſports, having on board a number of loyaliſts with their families, amounting in all to 460 perſons. Previous to their embarking. they were ſupplied from the King's ſtores with proviſion of all ſpecies, ſufficient for their ſupport for a full year, beſides an allowance of twenty-one days rations for their paſſage; they were alſo furniſhed, at the expence of government, with comfortable cloathing for men, women and children, with a proper aſſortment of medicines, various kinds of huſbandry tools, and arms and ammunition for hunting and defence. They are to have liberal grants of lands in that province, ſurveyed and laid out for them at the public coſt; ſuch of thoſe loyaliſts as were in the enjoyment of pecuniary allowances from government, received alſo a full years pay in advance, and every precaution was taken, which the moſt human policy could ſuggeſt, to make the paſſage comfortable, and the undertaking beneficial to them all.---They are moſtly farmers that have been driven from their dwellings and poſſeſſions by the enemies to Great-Britain, and having families to ſupport, and ſeeing no proſpect of a ſpeedy peace taking place, they petitioned to be allowed a ſettlement in Nova-Scotia, where they might cultivate the earth for ſupport, and, under the protection of good government, and a mild impartial diſtribution of juſtice, quietly enjoy the fruits of their labour, freed from the deteſtable tyranny of ſeditious Demagogues, and the burthen of unequal and oppreſſive taxes.

The letter of marque ſhip Triumph, Capt. Stout, from this port, arrived at Montego-Bay, Jamaica, on Tueſday the 3d ult. On the paſſage, Captain Stout fell in with a French brig mounting 18 guns, very full of men, which ſhe engaged for three quarters of an hour, when ſhe thought proper to ſhear off: The Triumph received little or no damage, except in her ſails and rigging, there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe the brig had a number killed and wounded, as they attempted to board twice, their men being much expoſed to the Triumph's fire.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be SOLD by

HALL & SELLERS,

In Market-ſtreet,

The LAWS

Paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Sixth GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Commonwealth of *Pennſylvania.*

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

A FALSE and ſcandalous report having been raiſed and propagated, to my diſadvantage, as an Inſpector at the late election for the city of Philadelphia; I beg leave, through the channel of your paper, to lay before my reſpectable fellow-citizens, the following Certificate from thoſe gentlemen who were witneſſes of my conduct, and connected with me in the whole of the tranſactions of that day.

I am your very humble ſervant,

JOHN M'CULLOH.

Philadelphia, October 21, 1782.

WE the ſubſcribers, Judges and Inſpectors of the late election for the city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify, that Major JOHN M'CULLOH, the Inſpector of Dock Ward, conducted himſelf in the diſcharge of his duty, in that office, with the utmoſt integrity, juſtice, and impartiality.

Witneſs our hands, this 12th day of October, 1782.

Judges,	Inſpectors,
WILLIAM RUSH,	ANDREW TYBOUT,
BENJAMIN PASCHALL,	JOS. GRAISBURY,
NATHANIEL FALCONER,	ROBERT HUNTER,
	WILLIAM PINCHON.

BY THE HONORABLE

JAMES POTTER, Eſquire,

VICE-PRESIDENT, *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, by their proclamation, dated the 11th day of October inſtant, have ſet forth, and recommended, that, "It being the indiſpenſible duty of all nations, not only to offer up their ſupplications to Almighty GOD, the giver of all good, for his gracious aſſiſtance in a time of diſtreſs, but alſo in a ſolemn and public manner to give him praiſe for his goodneſs in general, and eſpecially for great and ſignal interpoſitions of his Providence in their behalf; therefore, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, taking into their conſideration the many inſtances of divine goodneſs to theſe States in the courſe of the important conflict, in which they have been ſo long engaged,----the preſent happy and promiſing ſtate of public affairs, and the events of the war in the courſe of the year now drawing to a cloſe; particularly the harmony of the public Councils, which is ſo neceſſary to the ſucceſs of the public cauſe,---the perfect union and good underſtanding which has hitherto ſubſiſted between them and their allies, notwithſtanding the artful and unwearied attempts of the common enemy to divide them,----the ſucceſs of the arms of the United States and thoſe of their allies,---and the acknowledgment of their Independence by another European power, whoſe friendſhip and commerce muſt be of great and laſting advantage to theſe States; DO hereby recommend it to the inhabitants of theſe States in general to obſerve, and requeſt the ſeveral States to interpoſe their authority in appointing and commanding the obſervation of THURSDAY, the Twenty-eighth day of NOVEMBER next, as a day of SOLEMN THANKSGIVING to GOD, for all his mercies; and they do further recommend to all ranks to teſtify their gratitude to GOD for his goodneſs, by a cheerful obedience to his laws, and by promoting, each in his ſtation, and by his influence, the practice of true and undefiled religion, which is the great foundation of public proſperity, and national happineſs."

WHEREFORE, as well from a juſt ſenſe of the goodneſs of God towards theſe United States, and of the duty incumbent on us to make our public acknowledgment thereof, as from a due ſenſe of the ſaid pious recommendation of Congreſs: WE DO hereby recommend to the people of this State, that they ſet apart THURSDAY, the ſaid twenty-eighth day of November next, as a day of ſolemn thankſgiving to Almighty God, agreeable to the recommendation of the ſaid recited proclamation

GIVEN in Council, under the Hand of the Honorable JAMES POTTER, *Eſq; Vice-Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at* Philadelphia, *this Twenty-firſt Day of* October, *in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-two.*

JAMES POTTER, *Vice-Preſident.*

T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

BACHE *and* SHEE,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Caſtile Soap, Pig Lead, Cordage, and WINDOW GLASS of different Sizes.

LOST, on the 19th inſtant, on the road leading from this city to Lancaſter, between Martin Hughy's tavern and the Blue Ball, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name Reynolds, Number forgot. The Watch is remarkable for having the hour and minute hands ſecured by a ſteel pin, put in acroſs or horizontal with the dial-plate. Whoever finds ſaid watch, and delivers it to the Printers hereof, ſhall receive ONE GUINEA reward. ¶

October 12, 1782.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A PLANTATION, containing 180 acres of LAND, in the townſhip of Londonderry, lying on the great road leading from Lancaſter to Newport, one half of which is wood land well timbered, a log houſe, barn, ſtable and orchard, about five or ſix acres of meadow, and more may be made. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. GEORGE WHITE.

N. B. It is a ſuitable place for a STORE. ¶

Lancaſter, October 13, 1782.

THE Subſcriber, having detected his WIFE in Bed with a Britiſh Priſoner of War, hereby forewarns all Perſons from truſting her on his Account, as he will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof. ‡ GEORGE YENTZ.

To the EARL of SHELBURNE.

A SPEECH which has been printed in ſeveral of the Britiſh and New-York News-papers, as coming from your Lordſhip, in anſwer to one from the Duke of Richmond of the 10th of July laſt, contains expreſſions and opinions ſo new and ſingular, and ſo enveloped in myſterious reaſoning, that I addreſs this publication to you, for the purpoſe of giving them a free and candid examination. The ſpeech I allude to is in theſe words:

"His Lordſhip ſaid it had been mentioned in another "place, that he had been guilty of inconſiſtence. To "clear himſelf of this, he aſſerted that he ſtill held the "ſame principles in reſpect to American independence, "which he at firſt imbibed. He had been, and yet was "of opinion, whenever the Parliament of Great-Britain "acknowledges that point, the ſun of England's glory is "ſet for ever. Such were the ſentiments he poſſeſſed on "a former day, and ſuch the ſentiments he continued to "hold at this hour. It was the opinion of Lord Chat-"ham, and the opinion of many able ſtatemen. Other "noble Lords, however, think differently; and as the "majority of the cabinet ſupport them, he acquieſced in "the meaſure; diſſenting from the idea, and the point "is ſettled for bringing the matter into the full diſcuſſion "of Parliament, where it will be candidly, fairly, and "impartially debated. The independence of America "would end in the ruin of England; and that a peace "patched up with France would give that proud enemy "the means of yet trampling on this country. The ſun "of England's glory he wiſhed not to ſee ſet for ever; he "looked for a ſpark at leaſt to be left, which might in "time light us up to a new day. But if independence "was to be granted, if Parliament deemed that meaſure "prudent, he foreſaw in his own mind that England was "undone. He wiſhed to God that he had been deputed "to Congreſs, that he might plead the cauſe of that "country as well as of this, and that he might exerciſe "whatever powers he poſſeſſed, as an orator, to ſave both "from ruin, in a conviction to Congreſs, that, if their "independence was ſigned, their liberties were gone for "ever.

"Peace, his Lordſhip added, was a deſirable object, "but it muſt be an honourable peace, and not an humi-"liating one, dictated by France, or inſiſted on by A-"merica. It was very true this kingdom was not in a "flouriſhing ſtate, it was impoveriſhed by war. But if "we were not rich, it was evident that France was poor. "If we were ſtraitened in our finances, the enemy were "exhauſted in their reſources. This was a great em-"pire; it abounded with brave men, who were able and "willing to fight in a common cauſe; the language of "humiliation ſhould not therefore be the language of "Great-Britain. His Lordſhip ſaid that he was not a-"ſhamed nor afraid of thoſe expreſſions going to Ame-"rica. There were numbers, great numbers there, who "were of the ſame way of thinking, in reſpect to that "country being dependent on this, and who, with his "Lordſhip, perceived ruin and independence linked to-"gether."

Thus far the ſpeech, on which I remark,——That his Lordſhip is a total ſtranger to the mind and ſentiments of America; that he has wrapped himſelf up in fond deluſion that ſomething leſs than independence may, under his adminiſtration, be accepted; and he wiſhes himſelf ſent to Congreſs, to prove, the moſt extraordinary of all doctrines, which is, that independence, the ſublimeſt of all human conditions, is loſs of liberty.

In anſwer to which we may ſay, that in order to know what the contrary word DEPENDENCE means, we have only to look back to thoſe years of ſevere humiliation, when the mildeſt of all petitions could obtain no other notice than the haughtieſt of all inſults; and when the baſe terms of unconditional ſubmiſſion were demanded, or undiſtinguiſhable deſtruction threatened. It is nothing to us that the Miniſtry have been changed, for they may be changed again. The guilt of government is the crime of a whole country; and the nation that can, though but for a moment, think and act as England has done, can never afterwards be believed or truſted. There are caſes in which it is as impoſſible to reſtore character to life, as it is to recover the dead. It is a phœnix that can expire but once, and from whoſe aſhes there is no reſurrection. Some offences are of ſuch a ſlight compoſition, that they reach no further than the temper, and are created or cured by a thought. But the ſin of England has ſtruck the heart of America, and nature has not left it in our power to ſay we can forgive.

Your Lordſhip wiſhes for an opportunity to plead before Congreſs *the cauſe of England and America, and to ſave, as you ſay, both from ruin.*

That the country, which, for more than ſeven years, has ſought our deſtruction, ſhould now cringe to ſolicit our protection, is adding the wretchedneſs of diſgrace to the miſery of diſappointment; and if England has the leaſt ſpark of ſuppoſed honor left, that ſpark muſt be darkened by aſking, and extinguiſhed by receiving, the the ſmalleſt favor from America: For the criminal, who owes his life to the grace and mercy of the injured, is more executed by living than he who dies.

But a thouſand pleadings, even from your Lordſhip, can have no effect. Honor, intereſt, and every ſenſation of the heart would plead againſt you. We are a people who think not as you think; and what is equally true, you cannot feel as we feel. The ſituation of the two countries are exceedingly different. We have been the ſeat of war. You have ſeen nothing of it. The moſt wanton deſtruction has been committed in our ſight. The moſt inſolent barbarity has been acted on our feelings. We can look round and ſee the remains of burnt and deſtroyed houſes, once the fair fruit of hard induſtry, and now the ſtriking monuments of Britiſh brutality. We walk over the dead whom we loved, in every part of America, and remember by whom they fell. There is ſcarcely a village but brings to life ſome melancholy thought, and reminds us of what we have ſuffered, and of thoſe we have loſt by the brutiſhneſs of Britain. A thouſand images ariſe to us, which, from ſituation, you cannot ſee, and are accompanied by as many ideas which you cannot know, and therefore your ſuppoſed ſyſtem of reaſoning would apply to nothing, and all your expectations die of themſelves.

The queſtion whether England ſhall accede to the independence of America, and which your Lordſhip ſays is to undergo a parliamentary diſcuſſion, is ſo very ſimple, and compoſed of ſo few caſes, that it ſcarcely needs a debate.

It is the only way out of an expenſive and ruinous war, which has now no object, and without which acknowledgment there can be no peace.

But your Lordſhip ſays, "*The ſun of Great-Britain will be ſet whenever ſhe acknowledges the independence of America.*" Whereas the metaphor would have been ſtrictly juſt to have left the ſun wholly out of the figure, and have aſcribed her not acknowledging it to the influence of the moon.

But the expreſſion, if true, is the greateſt confeſſion of diſgrace that could be made, and furniſhes America with the higheſt notions of ſovereign independent importance. Mr. Wedderburne, about the year 1776, made uſe of an idea of much the ſame kind.—"*Relinquiſh America!* ſays "he, *What is it but to deſire a Giant to ſhrink ſpontaneouſly "into a dwarf.*

Alas! Are thoſe people, who call themſelves Engliſhmen, of ſo little internal conſequence, that when America is gone, or ſhuts her eyes upon them, their ſun is ſet, they can ſhine no more, but grope about in obſcurity and contract into inſignificant animals. Was America, then, the giant of the empire, and England only her dwarf in waiting? Is the caſe ſo ſtrangely altered, that thoſe who once thought we could not live without them, now declare they cannot exiſt without us? Will they tell to the world, and that from their firſt Miniſter of ſtate, that America is their all in all, that it is by her importance only they can live and breathe and have a being? Will they, who threatened to bring us at their feet, now caſt themſelves at ours, and own that without us they are not a nation? Are they become ſo unqualified to debate on independence, that they have loſt all idea of it in themſelves, and are calling to the rocks and mountains of America to cover their inſignificance? Or, if America is loſt, is it manly to ſob over it like a child for its rattle, and invite the laughter of the world, by declarations of diſgrace. Surely the more conſiſtent conduct would be to bear it without complaint, and to ſhew that England, without America, can preſerve her independence and a ſuitable rank with other European powers. You were not contented while you had her, and to weep for her now is childiſh.

But Lord Shelburne thinks that ſomething may yet be done. What that ſomething is, or how it is to be accompliſhed, is a matter in obſcurity. By arms there is no hope. The experience of nearly eight years, with the expence of an hundred million pounds ſterling, and the loſs of two armies, muſt poſitively decide that point. Beſides the Britiſh have loſt their intereſt in America with the diſaffected. Every part of it has been tried. There is no new ſcene left for deluſion: And the thouſands who have been ruined by adhering to them, and have now to quit the ſettlements they had acquired, and be conveyed like tranſports to cultivate the deſarts of Auguſtine and Nova Scotia, has put an end to all further expectations of aid.

If you caſt your eyes on the people of England, what have they to conſole themſelves with for the millions expended, or what encouragement is there left to continue throwing good money after bad? America can carry on the war for ten years longer, and all the charges of government included, for leſs than you can defray the charges of war and government for one year. And I, who know both countries, know well that the people of America can afford to pay their ſhare of the expence much better than the people of England can. Beſides, it is their own eſtates and property, their own rights, liberties and government, they are defending, and were they not to do it, they would deſerve to loſe all, and none would pity them. The fault would be their own, and their puniſhment juſt.

The Britiſh army in America care not how long the war laſts. They enjoy an eaſy and indolent life. They fatten on the folly of one country and the ſpoils of another; and, between their plunder and their pay, may go home rich. But the caſe is very different with the labouring farmer, the working tradeſman, and the neceſſitous poor in England, the ſweat of whoſe brow goes day after day to feed, in prodigality and ſloth, the army that is robbing both them and us. Removed from the eye of the country that ſupports them, and diſtant from the government that employs them, they cut and carve for themſelves and there is none to call them to account.

But England will be ruined, ſays Lord Shelburne, if America is independent.

Then, I ſay, is England already ruined, for America is already independent: And if Lord Shelburne will not allow this, he immediately denies the fact which he infers. Beſides, to make England the meer creature of America, is paying too great a compliment to us, and too little to himſelf.

But the declaration is a rhapſody of inconſiſtence. For to ſay, as Lord Shelburne has numberleſs times ſaid, that the war againſt America is ruinous, and yet to continue the proſecution of that ruinous war for the purpoſe of avoiding ruin, is a language which cannot be underſtood. Neither is it poſſible to ſee how the independence of America is to accompliſh the ruin of England after the war is over, and yet not effect it before. America cannot be more independent of her, nor a greater enemy to her, hereafter than ſhe is now; nor England derive leſs advantages from her than at preſent: Why then is ruin to follow in the beſt ſtate of the caſe, and not in the worſt; and if not in the worſt, why is it to follow at all.

That a nation is to be ruined by peace and commerce, and fourteen or fifteen millions a year leſs expences than before, is a new doctrine in politics. We have heard much clamour of national ſavings and œconomy, but ſurely the true œconomy would be to ſave the whole charge of a ſilly, fooliſh and headſtrong war; becauſe, compared with this, all other retrenchments are baubles and trifles.

But is it poſſible that Lord Shelburne can be ſerious in ſuppoſing the leaſt advantage can be obtained by arms, or that any advantage can be equal to the expence, or the danger of attempting it. Will not the capture of one army after another ſatisfy him, but all muſt become priſoners? Muſt England ever be the ſport of hope, and the dupe of deluſion? Sometimes our currency was to fail; another time our army was to diſband; then whole provinces were to revolt; ſuch a General ſaid this and that; another wrote ſo and ſo; Lord Chatham was of this opinion; and Lord ſomebody elſe of another: To-day 20,000 Ruſſians and 20 Ruſſian ſhips of the line were to come; to-morrow the Empreſs was abuſed without mercy or decency. Then the Emperor of Germany was to be bribed with a million of money, and the King of Pruſſia was to do wonderful things; at one time it was Lo here! and then it was Lo there! Sometimes this power, and ſometimes that power, was to engage in the war, juſt as if the whole world was as mad and fooliſh as Britain. And thus, from year to year, has every ſtraw been catched at, and every will-with-a-whiſp led them a new dance.

This year a ſtill newer folly is to take place. Lord Shelburne wiſhes to be ſent to Congreſs, and he thinks that ſomething may be done.

Are not the repeated anſwers which Congreſs has given, and which all America ſupports, that they will not even hear any propoſals whatever, until the unconditional and unequivocal independence of America is recogniſed, are not, I ſay, theſe declarations anſwer enough?

But for England to receive any thing from America now, after ſo many inſults, injuries and outrages, acted towards us, would ſhew ſuch a ſpirit of meanneſs in her, that we could not but deſpiſe her for accepting it. And ſo far from Lord Shelburne coming here to ſolicit it, it would be the greateſt diſgrace we could do them to offer it. England would appear a wretch indeed, at this time of day, to aſk or owe any thing to the bounty of America. Has not the name of Engliſhman blots enough upon it, without inventing more. Even Lucifer would ſcorn to reign in Heaven by permiſſion, and yet an Engliſhman can creep for only an entrance into America. Or has a land of liberty ſo many charms, that to be a door-keeper in it is better than to be an Engliſh Miniſter of State?

But what can this expected ſomething be? or, if obtained, what can it amount to but new diſgraces, contentions and quarrels. The people of America have for years accuſtomed themſelves to think and ſpeak ſo freely and contemptuouſly of Engliſh authority, and the inveteracy is ſo deeply rooted, that a perſon inveſted with any authority from that country, and attempting to exerciſe it here, would have the life of a toad under a harrow. They would look on him as an interloper, to whom their compaſſion permitted a reſidence. He would be no more than the Mungo of the farce, and if he diſliked that, he muſt ſet off. It would be a ſtation of degradation, debaſed by our pity, and deſpiſed by our pride, and would place England in a more contemptible ſituation than any ſhe has yet ſuffered by the war. We have too high an opinion of ourſelves, ever to think of yielding again the leaſt obedience to outlandiſh authority; and for a thouſand reaſons, England would be the laſt country in the world to yield it to. She has been treacherous, and we know it. Her character is gone, and we have ſeen the funeral.

Surely ſhe loves to fiſh in troubled waters, and drink the cup of contention, or ſhe would not now think of mingling her affairs with thoſe of America. It would be like a fooliſh dotard taking to his arms the bride that deſpiſes him, or who has placed on his head the enſigns of her diſguſt. It is kiſſing the hand that boxes his ears, and propoſing to renew the exchange. The thought is as ſervile as the war was wicked, and ſhews the laſt ſcene of the drama as inconſiſtent as the firſt.

As America is gone, the only act of manhood is to *let her go.* Your Lordſhip had no hand in the ſeparation, and you will gain no honor by temporiſing politics. Beſides, there is ſomething ſo exceedingly whimſical, unſteady, and even inſincere in the preſent conduct of England, that ſhe exhibits herſelf in moſt diſhonorable colours.

On the ſecond of Auguſt laſt General Carleton and Admiral Digby wrote to General Waſhington in theſe words:

"The reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons of the 27th of "February laſt have been placed in your Excellency's hands, and "intimations given at the ſame time, that further pacific meaſures were likely to follow. Since which, until the preſent "time, we have had no direct communications from England; "but a mail is now arrived, which brings us very important in-"formation. We are acquainted, Sir, *by authority*, that negotiations for a general peace have already commenced at Paris, "and that Mr. Grenville is inveſted with full powers to treat "with all the parties at war, and is now at Paris in the execution of his commiſſion. And we are farther, Sir, made acquainted, *that his Majeſty, in order to remove all obſtacles to that peace which he ſo ardently wiſhes to reſtore, has commanded his Miniſters to direct Mr. Grenville, that the Independence of the Thirteen Provinces ſhould be propoſed by him in the firſt inſtance, inſtead of making it a condition of a general treaty,*"

Now, taking your preſent meaſures into view, and comparing them with the declarations in this letter, pray what is the word of your King, or his Miniſters, or the Parliament, good for? Muſt we not look upon you as a confederated body of faithleſs, treacherous men, whoſe aſſurances are fraud, and their language deceit? What opinion can we poſſibly form of you, but that you are a loſt, abandoned, profligate nation, who ſport even with your own character, and are to be held by nothing but the bayonet or the halter.

To ſay, after this, *that the ſun of Great-Britain will be ſet, whenever ſhe acknowledges the independence of America,* when the not doing it is the unqualified lie of government, can be no other than the language of ridicule, the jargon of inconſiſtency. There were thouſands in America who predicted the deluſion, and looked upon it as a trick of treachery, to take us from our guard, and draw off our attention from the only ſyſtem of finance, by which we can be called, or deſerve to be called, a ſovereign, independent people. The fraud, on your part, might be worth attempting, but the ſacrifice to obtain it is too high.

There were others who credited the aſſurances, becauſe they thought it impoſſible that men who had their characters to eſtabliſh ſhould begin it with a lie. The proſecution of the war by the former Miniſtry was ſavage and horrid, ſince which it has been mean, trickiſh and deluſive. The one went greedily into the paſſion of revenge, the other into the ſubtilties of low contrivance, till, between the crimes of both, there is ſcarcely left a man in America, be he whig or tory, who does not deſpiſe or deteſt the conduct of Britain.

The management of Lord Shelburne, whatever may be his views, is a caution to us, and muſt be to the world, never to regard Britiſh aſſurances. A perfidy ſo notorious cannot be hid. It ſtands even in the public papers of New-York, with the names of Carleton and Digby affixed to it. It is a proclamation that the King of England is not to be believed: That the ſpirit of lying is the governing principle of the Miniſtry. It is holding up the character of the Houſe of Commons to public infamy, and warning all men not to credit them. Such is the conſequence which Lord Shelburne's management has brought upon his country.

After the authoriſed declarations contained in Carleton and Digby's letter, you ought, from every motive of honor, policy and prudence, to have fulfilled them, whatever might have been the event. It was the leaſt attonement you could poſſibly make to America, and the greateſt kindneſs you could do to yourſelves; for you will ſave millions by a general peace, and you will loſe as many by continuing the war.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, October 29, 1782.

P. S. The manuſcript copy of this letter is ſent your Lordſhip, by the way of our Head-Quarters, to New-York, incloſing a late pamphlet of mine, addreſſed to the Abbe Reynal, which will ſerve to give your Lordſhip ſome idea of the principles and ſentiments of America. *C. S.*

Philadelphia, October 29, 1782.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN NELSON, late merchant of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, that payment may be made; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to

¶ JAMES CRAIG, Acting Executor.

BOSTON, *October* 17.

Friday laſt Capt. Jacobs arrived at an out-port, in 50 days from Cadiz, by whom we learn, that when he left that place they were in daily expectation of hearing of the ſurrender of Gibraltar, as the garriſon were almoſt wore out with exceſſive fatigue, and were ſhort of proviſions, and had petitioned Gen. Elliot, ſetting forth their inability to defend the place much longer: And that the Duke de Crillon, commander in chief of the troops before that place, had wrote the Count de Artois, brother to the King of France, who was at ſome diſtance from the Spaniſh camp, "that if he inclined to ſee the Britiſh ſtandard on the walls of Gibraltar ſtruck, he muſt haſten immediately to camp."

Advices from Europe by the late arrivals in this port.

LONDON, Auguſt 7.

General Elliot's laſt diſpatches occaſion the moſt ſerious alarm to government of any that have been received from him. He particularly requeſts an additional body of troops; mentioning that the Spaniards are carrying on a work cloſe to the rock; which, notwithſtanding the immenſe expence and labour that it will be attended with, they are determined to make level with it, for the purpoſe of erecting a grand battery. The General writes, that the fatigues the men endure from their cloſe attendance to duty, inevitably prevents him, till he can get a ſupply of men, from giving the enemy any interruption in the carrying on of their works. He ſays, that ſince the laſt effectual ſally which he made, they have been cautious, for that inſtead of having their grand camp at the diſtance of four miles from their works, they have now contrived it to be within half a mile of their engineers, which makes any attempt in the garriſon of Gibraltar to diſturb them very dangerous. This circumſtance had determined the cabinet to ſend them immediate relief.

Auguſt 10. The attention of all Europe is now turned with infinite apprehenſion and ſolicitude to the fate of Gibraltar. On this theatre the greateſt exploits are ſhortly expected to take place. The fame acquired by the Duke de Crillon in his ſiege of Minorca, on the one hand, and the tried and determined bravery of General Elliot, on the other, muſt produce a conteſt in which every ſtratagem and manœuvre in the art of war will undoubtedly be exerted on both ſides. The vaſt armament from ſea, will alſo not a little augment the prodigious ſpectacle on land; and more courage and ſkill are not expected, either from the Engliſh or Spaniſh army under their reſpective able commanders, than from a Britiſh fleet led on to victory or death by the gallant Howe. On that bloody and important day, whenever it ſhall happen, may the God of battles take charge of the fate and honor of England!

The preſent cabinet, ſo far from being unanimous, are divided upon the American queſtion by a formidable oppoſition. The certain loſs of all Georgia, and evacuation of Charleſtown, has confirmed the propriety of Mr. Fox's judgment; and the probability is, that before the meeting of Parliament we ſhall not poſſeſs a foot of ground in the thirteen colonies. Would it not then have been better to have in ſome meaſure conciliated the minds of the Americans, by declaring them independent at once, than to have precluded ourſelves from that act of favour, by giving them an opportunity of boaſting that they had fairly driven us out of their country?

Auguſt 13. As Lord Shelburne is exactly of the ſame principles with Lord North in reſpect to America, the people, notwithſtanding the late changes, are exactly in the ſame predicament as when Lord North was at the helm.

Auguſt 14. The Dutch fleet for the Eaſt-Indies appear to have taken ſuch a route, that we ſhall probably hear no more of them till they arrive in the Aſiatic ſeas, and join the French, whoſe combined ſquadron will then be twenty three ſail of the line; Sir Edward Hughes, when joined by Commodore Bickerton, will only have ſixteen, including the Iſis of 50 guns.

The Duke of Richmond, Duke of Grafton, Duke of Manchester, Earl of Effingham, Lord Viſcount Keppel, and General Conway are all expected to reſign in a few days, agreeable to the public declaration of the latter, "That neither himſelf nor his friends would continue in office one moment after the further proſecution of the American war had been agreed on."

The Cabinet, we hear, are divided in the following manner, reſpecting the further continuance of that deſtructive war.

For the meaſure. Shelburne, Aſhburton, Grantham, Pitt.

Againſt it. Richmond, Grafton, Kepple, Camden, Thurlow, Conway, Townſhend.

In conſequence of which the Jeſuit cannot enforce the obnoxious meaſure, till ſome of theſe honeſt Miniſters are removed.

The attention of the kingdom is now directed to the enſuing ſeſſion of Parliament, which it is expected will be more fully attended than any ſince the commencement of the preſent reign: The important queſtion reſpecting America will be then finally adjuſted.

According to many letters in town, which have lately been received from Warſaw, all the Powers of the North are arming with extraordinary activity. The Empreſs has been laying up magazines for ſome months paſt, and has already raiſed ten thouſand recruits, in addition to her peace eſtabliſhment. The Emperor, jealous of this hoſtile appearance, is increaſing his forces in every part of his dominions; while the King of Pruſſia has ordered every regiment in his ſervice to be compleated, and is making every poſſible proviſion for a war. What part theſe different powers intend to take is not ſo eaſy to determine; but this we are well informed of, that it is generally underſtood, both in France and Holland, that the Emperor will ſide with the Houſe of Bourbon, in oppoſition to Old Frederick and her Imperial Majeſty.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, dated Auguſt 3, 1782.

"You will receive numerous accounts of Peace from this quarter, none of which you muſt credit. After many goings and comings, and much talk about a negociation for a general adjuſtment of differences, Mr. Grenville has taken a final leave of Paris. This gentleman never was ſincere, and I wiſh his ſucceſſor may be more ſo. Mr. Fitzherbert is charged with a royal commiſſion, empowering him to treat with the Miniſters of their High Mightineſſes, and with the powers and ſtates at war; ſo that our Empire, you ſee, is or is not comprehended, juſt as the changeable courſe of things, may or may not make it an object of primary attention. Comte Vergennes, however, will bring his point to a ſpeedy explanation, at leaſt he will oblige Mr. Fitzherbert to ſpeak a plain, intelligible language, as ſoon as the forms which lead to ſuch buſineſs can be got through.

"Fitzherbert, in my opinion, is inſtructed to puſh the negociation till the terms of the leagued powers can be aſcertained, but no further. One principal end for gaining theſe terms is, that they may be uſed, if occaſion requires, at the ſitting of the next Britiſh parliament to oppoſe an acknowledgment of our independence; for it ſeems that this queſtion is, either materially or formally to be debated; and there can be no doubt but that Shelburne, the Premier and the late miniſtry will call into action every obſtacle to prevent what they think carries with it the ruin of Great-Britain.

"The public reception which Dr. Franklin and and Mr. Jay meet with from Comte de Aranda is not a little promiſing, and muſt ſerve to give them additional conſequence in the approaching negociation.

"America ſhould know how much ſhe is indebted to Major General the Marquis de la Fayette---This French nobleman has been particularly ſerviceable to our miniſters; they have wanted no information, nor the United States any friendly aſſiſtance which he could give, that has not been rendered---His exact knowledge of our army, both under General Waſhington and General Greene; the temper of the troops; their numbers; their virtues; their wants, and their neceſſities---His perfect acquaintance with the ſpirit and diſpoſition of our people wherever the enemy have been, and wherever he has been himſelf---His intercourſe with our men in high truſt---His accurate ideas of the finances and abilities of the reſpective ſtates, with their capacities and inclinations to proſecute the war---I ſay, all theſe things could not fail to make his intelligence and preſence, during a negociation, of the utmoſt importance. His informations muſt have been ſuch as no other perſon in France could have given to our miniſters; and ſuch, perhaps, as the whole body of Congreſs could not have communicated; becauſe his knowledge was collected from obſervation and perſonal enquiries, and theirs, from the nature of their ſituation, cannot be ſo various, ſo critical and extenſive----He was very anxious to return to America, and was only detained here on ſpecial requeſt of our miniſters. For my own part this man ſurpriſes me; we of America are not leſs virtuous or leſs firm for the defence of our rights than we were at the beginning of the war; but our enthuſiaſm which blazed beyond deſcription at that time, is now nearly extinguiſhed. This nobleman, who has been ſo long with us, brings with him to France all our earlieſt and brighteſt enthuſiaſm, with all our preſent firmneſs and virtue. Much may he be rewarded by his own country, for much he deſerves from ours, which can give him nothing, ſave gratitude.

"You cannot well conceive how affectingly de Graſſe's defeat was felt by the gayeſt and livelieſt people in the world: had I been an uninterested ſpectator I alſo muſt have been affected. But this ſhock was not of long continuance, and was ſucceeded by a patriotic ſpirit, which gave a new vigour to every thing. Voluntary ſubſcriptions from provincial ſtates, cities, and private ſocieties of men, ſoon made up a much larger number of ſhips than what have been taken. So great was the ſpirit of giving, that the King would not permit all that was offered to be received, becauſe he ſaw that numbers had rather conſulted their zeal than their fortunes. I bluſhed during this ſcene for my own country, there being no inſtance of the ſame kind to be found on our records.

"One word more on politics---The recovery of Gibraltar remains the fixed object of Spain: the ſiege is pertinaciouſly kept up; new meaſures and a new armament are in a train for the moſt determined attempts; and it is not improbable but that a grand aſſault will take place on or about the 25th of this month."

JUNIPER BERRIES,

A few Hogſheads immediately imported from Germany, which are freſh and of a good Quality;
Alſo WEST-INDIA RUM in Hogſheads,
And SUGAR in Boxes and Tierces,
To be SOLD by JOHN STEINMETZ,
in Market-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet;
Who likewiſe has to LETT for a Term of Years,
MARY ANN FURNACE,
in York County, State of Pennſylvania.

Now ſelling at BELL's *Book-Store, in Third-ſtreet,* HALF A DOLLAR *each Volume, according to the London Edition, compleat in Three Volumes,*
The new, elegant, entertaining, and wonderful
HISTORY of EMMA CORBETT,
In which the very great Viciſſitudes of Human Life, and the Miſeries of Civil War, are feelingly depicted; founded upon Incidents which occurred at and near Philadelphia, in the *Royal-Winter* of 1777, when the *Britiſh Gentry* imagined they had taken an eternal Leaſe of the great Congreſſional City.
At ſaid Book-Store may alſo be had, every Curioſity that is *come-at-able* in the American World of Books. ¶

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold by JAMES ADAMS, *at his Printing-Office, in Wilmington, and at Mr. George Reynbold's, bookſeller, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*
THE WILMINGTON ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD, 1783.
Among the contents of this Almanack (beſides the uſual aſtronomical calculations) are,
THE traveller and rainbow---The frogs deſire a King---A wag addreſſing himſelf to a Biſhop---Maternal affliction---On error---Reflections on unhappy marriages---The Vizir ſaddled and bridled---Scales of depreciation for the Jerſeys, Pennſylvania, Delaware and Maryland States, directing the mode of adjuſting and ſettling the payment of debts and contracts, &c.---The whole cloſed with an excellent NEW SONG on LIBERTY-HALL. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,
A PLANTATION, ſituate in Aſton townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 110 acres of land, whereof four acres are made into watered meadow, and more may be made, about 20 acres of woodland, a tolerable good ſquare log-houſe, and new ſtone room adjoining, an excellent well of water near the door, a barn, work-ſhop and out-houſes, the whole under good fence, chiefly of cheſnut rails; it is bounded on Cheſter creek, about three miles and a half from Cheſter, and the ſame diſtance from Marcus-Hook, with a priviledge of building a dam on ſaid creek to build ſuch water works as may ſuit, where, with a dam three feet and an half high, and a race of 26 perches long, there will be eight feet and an half head and fall. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to RICHARD CREAN, jun. in Blockley townſhip, near Ogden's bridge, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.
¶ NEHEMIAH DAVIS.
N. B. If ſaid plantation is not ſold before the 19th day of November next, it will that day be put up at public vendue, which will be at one o'clock. *October* 22, 1782.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,
THE valuable MERCHANT-MILLS and SAW-MILL, in East-Bradford, Cheſter county, with two pair of ſtones, one whereof is French burs, of the beſt quality, the other cullens; the bolting cloths are good, and the mills are in good order; water plenty, and little expence in keeping the dam in repair: It is turned by the main Brandywine creek. The mill-houſe is built of ſtone, and about 38 feet ſquare.-----Alſo a good dwelling-houſe, part frame and part ſtone, a good frame barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, with about 30 acres of good land, nine of which are good watered meadow, and as much more may be made with very little expence, and a good bearing orchard of the beſt fruit; being pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country, within 30 miles of Philadelphia, 15 of Marcus-Hook and Wilmington. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at ſaid mills, may know the terms.
Nov. 6, 1782. ¶ JOHN NORTH.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, a cheſnut ſorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, marked on the ſhoulder with a collar. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have him, by applying to me, in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county.
Sept. 17, 1782. § DAVID HAYES.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 12th inſt. a brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, with a ſtar and ſnip, is blind of both eyes. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.
October 26. ¶ JOHN CASE.

BROKE into the paſture, at the Woodlands, the Seat of William Hamilton, Eſq; in the townſhip of Blockley, early in the ſummer, a ſtray dun HORSE. The owner, by paying charges, may have him, on application to
¶ RICHARD WHITEFIELD, Overſeer.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF ENGLISHMEN AND SONS OF ENGLISHMEN, who have not paid their Arrears to the Time the Meetings of the ſaid Society ceaſed, are requeſted to call on the Secretary, at his Houſe, in Elm-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, and diſcharge the ſame before the 15th Day of next Month, it being propoſed, ſoon after that Time, to call a Meeting of ſuch Members as ſhall have paid, in order to apply the Stock of the Society to ſuch charitable Uſes as by them may then be thought moſt proper.
By Order of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident,
GEORGE NELSON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, October 22, 1782.

To be SEEN,
At the Houſe of DANIEL GOODMAN, in Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets,
Some very curious and genteel SILK PATCH-WORK conſiſting of a Bed Spread, Toilet, and Six Chair Covers.
Price ONE SHILLING each Perſon.

Dr. HILL'S AMERICAN BALSAM,
SOLD in Philadelphia by Mr. William Poyntell, at his ſtore, three doors below Market-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite the Friends Meeting-houſe gate; alſo, by Mr. George Reinhold, at his ſtore, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, and next door to the Black-Bear; by Mr. Steiner, at the German Printing-Office, in Race-ſtreet; at Germantown, by Mr. Juſtis Fox, and by the ſubſcriber, at Kingeſſes, near Gray's Ferry, on Schuylkill, and at preſent no where elſe. Price in ſpecie, *Seven Shillings and Six-pence* per bottle, and by the dozen, at the rate of *Seven Shillings* a bottle.

It is now many years ſince this balſam has been well known to be a moſt effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and aſthmas; that it gives great relief in the gravel, rheumatiſm, conſumption, cholic, jaundice and headachs; that it is a moſt excellent cure in the hooping-cough, and in moſt of the ſickneſſes of children, and for many other diſeaſes, as may be ſeen in the printed directions, in Engliſh and German, with each bottle; in old diſeaſes, of long ſtanding, it will be neceſſary to continue the uſe of this healing balſam, for a reaſonable time, by more than one ſingle bottle, and then they may expect relief from this, as thouſands of people can teſtify, who have tried other things without ſucceſs; but other diſeaſes are often perfectly cured by the uſe of only one bottle, and often a few doſes will perform the cure.

Each bottle is ſealed up with the repreſentation of a certain plant, in a heart; and if any balſam under this name ſhould be ſold at any other place, not named in my advertiſement, the public may be aſſured it is not Dr. Hill's balſam, but counterfeit, becauſe no other perſon in America is able to prepare the genuine balſam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American balſam is compoſed.
¶ WILLIAM YOUNG, Botaniſt.

Cheſter, October 28, 1782.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, on the 12th day of November next, a MESSUAGE, PLANTATION, TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, ſituate in Eaſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 225 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by lands of John Smith, James Jack, James Starrett and others; late the property of David Long, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by
¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Cheſter, October 28, 1782.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold at public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 13th of November next, a MESSUAGE, PLANTATION, PIECE or PARCEL of LAND, ſituate in Eaſt Marlborough townſhip, containing about 16 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by land late of Silas Harry and others; late the property of James Nethery, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by
¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Cheſter, October 28, 1782.

WAS taken up and confined in the goal of Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania, two Negroe Men, viz. PETER, a luſty ſtout fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. JACK, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſlender made, who ſay they belong to John Delpha, of Charleſtown, South-Carolina, he being captured and ſent to Philadelphia by the Britiſh, and on his return to Charleſtown ran away from him near the borders of North-Carolina. Their maſter is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold in three months from this date.
¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

York, October 15, 1782.

ON the 5th inſtant, was taken up by the ſubſcriber, on the road near Little Codorus creek, a MAN without a paſs, his name unknown, his hair ſhort, ſandy coloured, grey eyes, large mouth, ſpeaks Dutch and broken Engliſh, ſaid he lived forty miles from Lancaſter; had on a white coat, coarſe tow breeches, his ſtockings mixed with blue and white, large ſpots of each colour, about 5 feet 5 inches high. He rode a dark bay pacing MARE, 6 years old laſt ſpring, no brand, with an old bridle, no ſaddle. Suppoſed to be a thief. On the way going to the Juſtice he haſtily alighted and fled, leaving the above mare in the great road. The owner coming and proving property, paying charges, may take her away, from
ALEXANDER M'KITRICK.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.
WAS ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Potter townſhip, Cumberland county, on Saturday night, the 13th inſtant, Two valuable MARES, one is black, 5 years old, 15 hands high, a natural trotter, is lengthy and well made, part blooded, no brand mark, her off hind foot is white, and between her right eye and her noſe is a bloody wart the breadth of a penny, and has ſome grey hairs in her flank, carries middling well, and walks faſt; the other is a Bay, with grey hairs all over, has a bald face, is 6 years old, near 15 hands high, a natural pacer, has a long ſmall neck, a long round body, of a lofty carriage, and great ſpirits, is ſhort rump'd, a light mane and light ſwitch tail, her hind feet partly white, branded on the near ſhoulder with the letter W. Whoever takes up ſaid mares and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his mares again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or for each mare EIGHT DOLLARS only, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by JAMES DECKEY. ¶ Oct. 18.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter, the 14th of Auguſt laſt, a ſpotted STEER, and a brindled COW, with ſome dark ſtreaks on its near ſhoulder. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid cattle, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JOSEPH ASHBRIDGE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, ſome time in July laſt, a ſmall brindle COW, with a white face and white under her belly. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to
¶ JAMES SMITH, jun.

Auguſt 26, 1782.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in North-wales townſhip, ſome time ago, two COWS, one red, with a bell, the other a red-pied cow. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶ JACOB HOOT.

10th Month, 10, 1782.

WAS taken up (by a lad of the ſubſcriber's) between George Gray's Ferry and Darby, about the 24th of laſt month, a brown HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead, a ſwitch tail, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, and about 7 years old; ſaid horſe appeared to be rode as long as he could go, much abuſed and turned out, and with difficulty kept alive. The owner may have him again, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to JOHN HORNE, near Darby. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ROBERT MAGIL, late of the townſhip of Warwick, and county of Bucks, Shopkeeper, deceaſed, are required to make ſpeedy payments; thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt, may expect without further notice to be proſecuted according to law. All thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts to

¶ BENJAMIN SNODGRASS, and) Execut.
Oct. 18. WILLIAM DUNGAN,)

TO BE SOLD,

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of John Wright, late of the townſhip of Moyamenſing, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November next, preciſely at five o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-Houſe, in Philadelphia aforeſaid, for caſh:

Seven hundred and four acres of LAND, or thereabouts, part of which is located on Juniata, as will appear by ſurveys in the Surveyor General's Office at Philadelphia aforeſaid; which ſaid 704 acres is an undivided part of 1250 acres of land, being an original purchaſe from William Penn, Eſq; to Thomas Bourne, (Mercer) &c.

Alſo, at the time and place above mentioned, will be ſold for caſh, a right to locate 25 acres of Liberty Land, being appurtenate to the ſaid purchaſe of 1250 acres aforeſaid. The ſubſcriber engages a good title to the purchaſer.

Oct. 15, 1782. JOHN LEE, acting Executor.

Lancaſter Goal, October 14, 1782.

I DO hereby give notice to all and every of my creditors, that I have applied to the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, for a Law to enable the Court of Common Pleas to diſcharge me from my impriſonment; and my creditors are hereby notified to attend the next ſitting of the Houſe, to make their objections, if any they have, why ſuch a law ſhould not be paſſed. ¶ JOHN SINSINIGH.

ON the evening of the 8th of September, information came to JOHN RANKIN, Eſq; one of the Juſtices in and for York county, that there were ſeveral HORSE THIEVES harboured on Shelley's Iſland, in the river Suſquehanna. Upon ſuch information ſaid Rankin, with a Conſtable, raiſed a ſtrong guard, went on the iſland that night, ſurpriſed and took three of the aforeſaid gentry in bed, carried them over to York county, and committed them to priſon. They alſo got a valuable horſe, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen; the horſe ſeems blooded, a bright bay, better than 14 hands high, ſwitch tail, natural trotter, a ſtar and four white feet. Whoever comes to the ſaid Rankin, and legally proves property, and enters into recognizance to proſecute the villains, on paying charges, may have him again.

October 1, 1782. ¶ JOHN RANKIN.

WAS taken away from the Fountain Tavern, in Cheſnut ſtreet, on the 11th inſtant, by a Negroe man, with a falſe Order, a bright bay HORSE, 14½ hands high, black mane and tail, one white foot, a white ſpot on the left ſide of his buttock, and 6 years old. Whoever ſecures the horſe, ſhall have a reward of THREE POUNDS, or FIVE POUNDS for the horſe and perſon who took him away, paid by

WILLIAM SOWERSBY.

Philadelphia, October 21, 1782.

LEFT at the ſtore of the ſubſcribers, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet wharff, about three months ago, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name W. Matthews, London. The owner, deſcribing the other marks, may have it again, on paying the charge of this advertiſement, by applying to

FISHER and ROBERTS.

N. B. Said FISHER and ROBERTS have for ſale, beſt hyſon and bohea tea, rum, ſpirits, Madeira wine, loaf and Muſcovado ſugars, a pipe of Liſbon wine of the vintage 1775, and ſundry articles in the grocery way. ¶

A ROBBERY.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE into the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in New-Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 9th inſtant, between the hours of 8 and 9, three men, one about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, dark brown hair tied, pock marked; had on a dark brown cloth coat and breeches, with a flaped hat; the other about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion, ſmooth face, ſhort brown hair; had on a ſhirt over his other cloaths, looſe white overalls, much too big, with a large cocked hat; the third, who ſtood at the door, was of a fair complexion, pale faced, ſhort brown hair; had on an old faſhioned claret coloured cloth coat much faded, and breeches of the ſame, broke behind, a large cocked hat, &c. all armed with piſtols, one remarkable long in a belt hung over the ſhoulder. They ſtole the following ſums of money and articles, viz. Twenty-three half Johanneſſes, one of the half Johanneſſes was marked with the letters Wm. A. on the face, done with a knife, four guineas, three Engliſh and one French, much clipped, 31 dollars and two-thirds in ſmall change, two ſilver watches, one with a ſilver face (larger than common) maker's name Corderoy, London, a ſteel chain, with large oval links, braſs key, and inſtead of a regulator a ſmall ſteel pin or ſcrew, in which is fixed the hair ſpring, and ſerves for a regulator, No. not known, and faſtened to the chain with a braſs wire; the other a ſmall ſilver watch, with a china face, with ſundry cracks in the face, old caſes patched and ſoldered, which appears, a broad ſteel chain, with two ſeals green glaſs, one with three ſides, the other a long ſeal, in form of a pyramid, maker's name and No. forgot; alſo the following Loan-Office certificates, viz. One for 300 dollars, No. 1644, dated January 26th, 1778, two for 200 dollars each, No. 2909 and 2910, dated April 2d, 1778, one for 1000 dollars, No. 4319, dated December 20th, 1779, one for 1000 dollars, No. 2232, dated February 1ſt, 1779, one for 500 dollars, No. 4334, dated April, 2d, 1781, one for 400 dollars, No. 4895, dated April 2d, 1781; alſo one ſett bills of exchange on France for 18 dollars, dated April 2d, 1782, No. 354 alſo one new beaver hat, with blue ſilk lining, much ſweated, one ſword, ebony hilt (eagle head ſilver) double chain, and ſingle guard ſoldered in two places, on the ſcabbard middle mounting the letter H ſomewhat defaced; one ſmall fowling-piece, braſs mounted, alſo a white glaſs ſeal, ſet in ſilver, impreſſion a dove and olive branch; alſo a piece of blanketting, marked 15 yards with red chalk, and on one corner with the letters P. W. with brown cloth. Whoever will give information, ſo that the owner may recover all the above recited articles, ſhall receive the full reward, and in proportion for any part thereof.

October 11, 1782. ¶ PETER WITNER.

N. B. A ſett of ſmall ſilver veſt coat buttons, and ſome clippings of gold were taken.

PETER LEMAIGRE

Has for SALE, at his STORE, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A QUANTITY of different coloured Woollens, and divers other Articles; alſo a quantity of Virginia Tobacco; all of which he will ſell at the loweſt rate poſſible, for ready money or bills of exchange upon Europe.

As the ſaid Peter Lemaigre is a ſtranger in this country, and is deſirous of returning to Europe, he deſires all thoſe to whom he is indebted, to apply at his ſtore for payment when his engagements with them are expired. He alſo begs thoſe who are indebted to him to make as ſpeedy a ſettlement as poſſible, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of obliging them.

N. B. A reward of FOUR DOLLARS will be given to any perſon, who will inform the ſaid Peter Lemaigre where one JOHN PLEINY reſides now. He kept ſhop the beginning of laſt year in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. † 4 w

KAIGHN & ATTMORE,

In Front-ſtreet, a few Doors below Arch-ſtreet, have for SALE,

A VARIETY of ſuper and ſuperfine Broadcloths,
Scarlet, blue, green, brown and cloth coloured Rattinets,
Blue & cloth coloured Shalloons
Brown & cloth coloured Durants
White, green, brown, purple, light cloth coloured and lay-lock Silk Serges,
An aſſortment beſt Scarff Twiſt,
Dark & light ground Chintzes,
Black half-ell Sattin,
White half-ell Sarſnet,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Womens purple, plain & flowered Lamb Mitts,
Womens beſt white Kid Gloves,
Black and green Death-head Buttons,
Gold and ſilver ſpangled Ditto,
White & orange coloured Sarſnet Ribbands,
Shirt Buttons,
Silk Knee-garters of various colours,
A few pieces of Jeans,
Low priced country Cloths,
Mens brown Thread Gloves,
Whitechaple Needles,
Fine Book Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
Cinnamon,
Camphor,
Epſom Salts,
Jeſuits Bark in bottles,
Black and cloth coloured Bindings,
Laval Linens,
Bordered Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Straw coloured Sewing Silk,
Black Serge Denim,
White Dimities,
Royal Rib,
Black Glaſs Beads,
Stamped Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Braſs Hanging Compaſſes for ſhips cabbins,
Five & ſix quarter Book Muſlins
Yard wide and ſix quarter Jaconet Ditto,
Yard wide, plain and ſtriped French Muſlins,
Logwood by the ton,
A copper Still of 51 gallons, with worm compleat,
Burlington Pork in barrels,
Hogs Lard in kegs,
Gammons by the barrel or unpacked, as may ſuit the purchaſer,
Coarſe Salt in barrels,
Burr Middlings. ¶ 4 w

FOUND on the ſubſcriber's marſh, on the North Branch of Timber Creek, A BOAT, that rows five oars, with a wide ſtern, and low forehead; ſhe formerly had a ſwivel ſtock in her bow, but is now ſawed off even with the gunwale; three ſhort oars, and ſome old clothes, were found in the boat. The owner, on proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

Weſt-Jerſey, Oct. 14, 1782. ¶ AARON CHEW.

Cheſter, October 7, 1782.

WAS taken up and is now confined in Cheſter goal, a Negroe Man, who ſays his name is SAMPSON, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſays he belongs to Charles Frazer, of Queen's-town, on Cheſter river, in Maryland, Student in phyſic. His maſter (if he has any) is deſired to come within five weeks from this date, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, living on Hugh Roberts's plantation, at Point-no-Point, on the 16th of September laſt, a ſtray COW, of a dark brown colour, big with calf. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ MARTIN WYLAND.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

At his Dwelling-houſe and Manufactory, in South-alley, extending from Fifth-ſtreet to Sixth-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet, on Hudſon Square, the following Articles of Cloathing, raw Materials, and Utenſils for Manufacturing, viz.

A VARIETY of Coatings ſuitable for the enſuing Seaſon, Fuſtians, Jeans, Cotton, hackled Flax and Tow, ſundry Looms, Reeds and Gears, a very curious Cotton Spinning Machine, and ſeveral Spinning-Wheels, a Pair of Wool-combers Combs of the beſt Kind, ſome Fuſtic and Logwood; and a good Horſe, either to be ſold or to hire.

t b c 2 m. SAMUEL WETHERILL.

To be LETT on Rent or Shares,

A COMPLEAT new FULLING-MILL, with two ſtocks, on a never failing ſtream of water. The houſe is 28 feet by 18, two ſtories high, with good new utenſils of every kind neceſſary to carry the buſineſs on with diſpatch.

A good Journeyman FULLER is wanted at ſaid mill, ſituated in Kent county, Maryland, a very rich, healthy and pleaſant country.

Alſo to be LETT, for one or more years, at the ſame place, A compleat MALT and BREW-HOUSE, where may be made fifty barrels of ſtrong beer a week, and where may be had the greateſt plenty of good barley.

There are wanted at ſaid place, A good BLACKSMITH and Two good NAILORS. ISAAC PERKINS.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, on Friday, the 20th September laſt, A black MARE, full 15 hands high, branded on the near buttock thus (Io. L.) a very ſmall white ſpeck in her forehead, five years old paſt, ſome white hairs in her mane, occaſioned by the collar, a natural trotter, but goes a ſort of racking pace, by reaſon of a ſtrain in her back. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD; but if ſtolen, and the thief convicted, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

October 1, 1782. SAMUEL LEECH.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Newark, in the Delaware State, A ſorrel HORSE, four years old, 14 and an half hands high, a natural pacer, ſhod before, and hath lately been galled on each ſhoulder with the collar, his left ear hangs ſomething lower than the other, or rather what is called lop ear'd. Any perſon taking up ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecuring the horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the ſum of SIX POUNDS for both, or THREE POUNDS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Sept. 24, 1782. § MALCOLM M'PHATRIDGE.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE BOY, 15 years of age, has had the ſmall-pox, and is regiſtered agreeable to law. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the Subſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 23d inſtant, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands high, 8 years old, trots and paces, has a large ſtar and ſnip, alſo on her left ſhoulder a black ſpot, the bigneſs of a penny, and under her mane a wart about as big as a haſel-nut, no brand nor ear-mark. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for the mare, with reaſonable charges, paid by DANIEL GINGRY.

Baſkenridge, Somerſet county, State of New-Jerſey, July 6.

ALL perſons indebted, either by bond, note or book account, to the *eſtate of* JOHN MORTON, *late of the city of New-York*, merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to make them known to the ſubſcribers.

¶ MARIA S. MORTON,)
t b c t f JACOB MORTON) acting Executors.

WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the 27th of September inſtant, A red roan HORSE, riſing four years old, round bodied, black mane, tail and legs, carries well, trots and canters; his mane very thin, and rub'd off at the withers; he has no feet-locks, but remarkably ſmooth, about 14 hands and an half high, ſhod before when taken. Whoever takes up the thief and horſe, and ſecures them, ſo that the thief be convicted, and the owner gets his horſe, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD, and for the horſe only, TEN DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Sept. 28. ¶ PETER FLEMING.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Mill Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle county, Delaware State, on the 26th of May, 1782, a Negroe MAN, named Peter, about 25 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtrait and ſlender built, thin viſage, very ſmart and active, ſpeaks ſlow and ſoft, very ſubmiſſive, has a large ſcar on his left wriſt, underſtands farming and driving team; had on, when he went away, a ſheeps grey thick cloth coat, an old wool hat, tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, new ſhoes and copper buckles, is fond of ſtrong liquor and very ſubject to lying; he was born in Bucks county, in Pennſylvania State, and lived ſome years with one Jonathan Meredith, a tanner in Philadelphia; it is ſuppoſed he has made to Philadelphia or Bucks county. Any perſon ſecuring the above deſcribed fellow in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have notice thereof, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN JAMES.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. § 3 m.

WILLIAM JACKSON,

Has for SALE, at his STORE the South-Eaſt corner of Walnut and Water-ſtreets,

JAMAICA Spirits, by the hogſhead, barrel or gallon.
Weſt-India Rum,
Muſcovado, Lump and Loaf Sugars,
Havanna, box, white and brown ditto.
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Imported Rock Salt,
Country ditto,
Pepper,
Indigo,
Copperas by the barrel or ſmaller quantity.
Bohea Tea,
Hyſon Tea of the firſt quality, by the quarter cheſt, dozen or pound, &c.
All which he is determined to ſell on the loweſt terms.

He has likewiſe for SALE,

Or to Exchange for Houſes in the City, or Merchandize,

A Valuable PLANTATION, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, 25 miles from Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill road, leading to Pottſgrove, Reading, &c. and about a quarter of a mile from the river, ſame diſtance from a Friends Meeting-houſe, three miles from a Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe, and one mile diſtant from ſeveral mills, containing 200 acres, about 15 acres of good meadow, and part watered, from 55 to 60 acres woodland, the reſt arable, level and no ways ſubject to waſh with rains; the fields are finely ſituated to the ſun, and produces good crops of hay and grain; the improvements are a large ſtone two ſtory dwelling-houſe, well built and finiſhed, three rooms and kitchen below ſtairs, and four rooms above ſtairs, with a large garret, another kitchen adjoining, with a large ſhop fronting the road, a large elegant new ſtone double barn, with a good new ſhingled roof, plaiſtered in the inſide, with good dry mows, and ſtabling on each ſide and granaries, alſo a ſheep-houſe and ſpring-houſe, a good pump and well of water before the door, a new waggon-houſe, a good kitchen garden and nurſery, two large bearing orchards of about 650 apple trees, all young and ſome graſted, beſides peach, pear, cherry and all other kinds of fruit; the ſituation remarkably healthy and pleaſant, a good neighbourhood, and a fine ſtand for any public buſineſs. An indiſputable title will be given, and poſſeſſion of the premiſes the firſt of April next.

☞ If the plantation ſhould not be ſold before the firſt of January next, it will be rented, to commence the firſt of April. ¶

A ROBBERY.

Twenty-five Pounds Reward.

LAST night the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Arch-ſtreet, two doors below Moravian Alley, was broken open, and ſundry MERCHANDIZE of conſiderable value taken away. Among them the undermentioned articles are of the greateſt worth.

One piece narrow black ſattin, containing about 34 yards.
One piece black India taffety, only one yard and a quarter taken off.
One piece dark chocolate ground chintz; the figure a ſtripe, with a bunch of flowers, coloured with red and green.
One pompadour ground ditto; the figure ſtripes, with a neat running ſprig between the ſtripes,----the colours the ſame as the other piece.
Near half a piece 7-8ths dowlas, middling fine.
One piece three quarters wide narrow red ſtriped linen.
One piece linen handkerchiefs.
One piece blue cotton romalls.
One piece ell-wide black Perſian (a few yards off.)
About thirty parts of pieces of calicoes and chintzes, of various patterns.
Part of a piece of fine dark drab jean.
One pair womens cotton ſtockings.
A few yards black gauze.
A ſmall box with gold ſcales and weights.
And a variety of other ſmall articles, which it would be too tedious to enumerate.

Whoever will give information, and aſſiſt ſo that the owner may recover all the above recited articles, ſhall receive the full reward propoſed, and a proportionable compenſation for any parcel or part of the ſame. CHRISTOPHER WHITE.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1782. ¶

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